

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number:

0 377 798  
A1

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 89119853.3

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>5</sup>: A44B 19/30

(22) Date of filing: 25.10.89

(30) Priority: 14.12.88 JP 317007/88

(43) Date of publication of application:  
18.07.90 Bulletin 90/29

(13a) Designated Contracting States:  
BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE

(71) Applicant: YOSHIDA KOGYO K.K.  
No. 1 Kanda Izumi-cho Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo(JP)

(94) BE CH LI SE

Applicant: MIWA LOCK CO., LTD.  
3-1-12, Shiba  
Minato-ku Tokyo(JP)

(84) DE ES FR GB IT NL

(72) Inventor: Terada, Yasuharu  
2-14, Ekimaeshin-machi  
Uozu-shi Toyama-ken(JP)  
Inventor: Horita, Yoshiyuki  
98-3, Takashima  
Toyama-shi Toyama-ken(JP)  
Inventor: Ishii, Susumu  
16, Ueki  
Kurobe-shi Toyama-ken(JP)  
Inventor: Wake, Kiyoyasu  
535, Shiboguchi Takatsu-ku  
Kawasaki-shi Kanagawa-ken(JP)

(74) Representative: Patentanwälte Leinweber &  
Zimmermann  
Rosental 7/II Aufg.  
D-8000 München 2(DE)

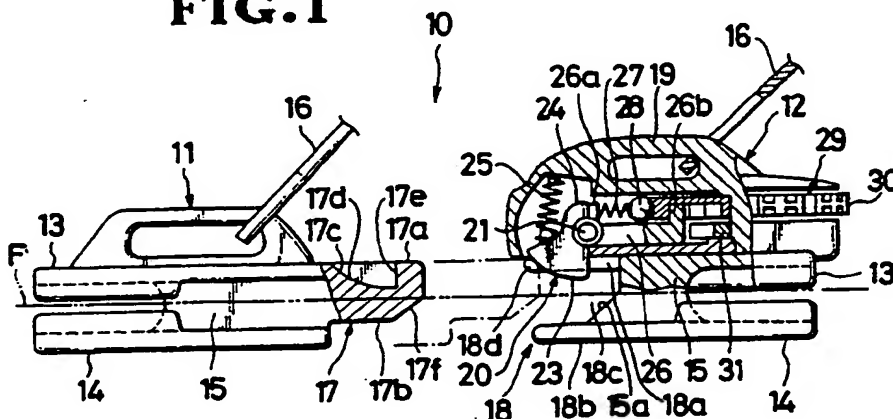
BEST AVAILABLE COPY

(54) Slider lock assembly.

(57) A slider lock assembly (10) is disclosed, comprising a pair of male slider (11) and female slider (12) releasably coupled together by a lock tumbler (20) pivotally mounted in a casing (19), the male slider (11) having an integral extension (17) with a lock cavity (17c) engageable with the lock tumbler

(20). The lock tumbler (20) is both rotatable and linearly movable and operatively associated with a dial device (29) or a key-operated latch (260) so that the two sliders (11, 12) can be coupled together selectively in a provisionally locked state or in a completely locked state.

### FIG. 1



EP 0 377 798 A1

## SLIDER LOCK ASSEMBLY

This invention relates to sliders for slide fasteners, more particularly a pair of sliders incorporating lock mechanisms to lock themselves together on a slide fastener applied to garment articles.

Slide fasteners have heretofore have found wide application on a variety of garment articles such as clothings, bags, tents, suitcases and the like. There were many instances where sliders were used desirously in a pair on a single fastener, in which instance they were locked together immediately upon head-on coupling and unlocked with use of a change key or a dial combination. A typical example of such paired slider lock is disclosed in Japanese Utility Model Publication No. 54-35764 in which one of the sliders is provided at its front end with a plug member engageable with a socket member in the other slider having a lock pin operatively associated with a latch or lock tumbler and engageable with the plug member for locking the two sliders together which can be unlocked or separated by the use of a change key.

With a slide fastener used on a bag or suitcase in transit, it is not always necessary to lock its sliders but it is rather preferred to keep the sliders coupled together without being fully locked. The aforementioned prior art slider lock is not suitable for such application because the two sliders become automatically locked immediately they are interengaged. If the sliders were drawn toward each other closely but halfway of their lock position, they would tend to move out of place to inadvertently open the fastener.

According to the present invention, there is provided a slider lock assembly which comprises a pair of male slider and female slider each having an upper wing and a lower wing joined at one of their ends by a neck and defining therebetween a guide channel for the passage of a slide fastener, the male slider having a wing extension forwardly of the neck and a lock cavity formed in the upper surface of the wing extension, and the female slider having an upper wing extension and lower wing extension extending in parallel with each other and defining therebetween a guide opening for receiving the male wing extension, a casing encompassing and attached to the upper wing of the female slider, a lock tumbler pivotally mounted in the casing to enter into and retract from the guide opening and adapted to engage with the cavity, a first spring normally urging the tumbler vertically toward the opening, a slide bracket mounted in the casing horizontally movably, a control means for selectively locking and unlocking the tumbler and a second spring normally urging the latter horizontally toward the tumbler.

The present invention seeks to provide an improved slider lock for slide fastener which is simple in construction and efficient in operation to ensure at option "complete" or "provisional" lock of the slide fastener.

More specifically, the present invention is aimed at the provision of a slider lock assembly which incorporates means of retaining a slide fastener in closed disposition with a pair of sliders held in interconnected but unlocked condition under the influence of normal external stresses and allowing the slide fastener to open simply by pulling one of the sliders away from the other unless they are positively locked together.

The above and other objects and features of the invention will be more apparent from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings in which like reference numerals refer to like or corresponding parts throughout the several views:

Figure 1 is a side elevational, partly sectional view of a slider lock assembly embodied in a pair of sliders for a slide fastener;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the pair of sliders of Figure 1 shown mounted in separated relation on a slide fastener;

Figure 3 is a top view, partly sectional, of a lock tumbler constituting part of the lock assembly of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 2 but showing the pair of sliders interconnected or coupled together;

Figure 5 is a side elevational view of the pair of sliders that are about to be coupled;

Figure 6 is a side elevational, partly sectional view of the pair of sliders showing the same immediately upon being coupled but unlocked;

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 6 but showing the pair of sliders separated from each other;

Figure 8 is a view similar to Figure 6 but showing the pair of sliders coupled and locked;

Figure 9 is a cross-sectional view on enlarged scale of a modified form of part of the lock tumbler;

Figure 10 is a side elevational, partly sectional view of a modified form of slider lock assembly embodying the invention which is key-operated;

Figure 11 is a perspective view on enlarged scale of the main operative parts of the lock assembly of Figure 10;

Figure 12 is a view partly similar to Figure 10 but showing the lock assembly locked; and

Figure 13 is a diagrammatic perspective

view of a suitcase to which a slide fastener with a pair of sliders is applied.

Referring now to the drawings and Figure 1 in particular, there is shown a slider lock assembly 10 which comprises a pair of sliders, one of which is referred to hereinafter as a male slider 11 and the other as a female slider 12. The two sliders 11 and 12 are conveniently used to open and close a slide fastener F (Figures 2 and 4) from either direction and can be brought into and out of locked engagement with each other, or alternatively retained in interconnected but unlocked relation in a manner hereafter to be described.

The male and female sliders 11 and 12 are similar in their basic construction in that they each have an upper wing 13 and a lower wing 14 joined together at one of their ends by a neck 15 which is commonly termed a "diamond" and defining therebetween a guide channel for the passage of the slide fastener F and a pull tab 16 adapted to move the slider along the slide fastener F.

The male slider 11 has a one-piece wing extension 17 tapered and extending forwardly of the neck 15 and having an upper surface 17a lying flush with the upper surface of the upper wing 13 and a lower surface 17b offset from the lower surface of the lower wing 14. The wing extension 17 has a lock cavity 17c formed in its upper surface 17a and cross-sectionally defined by an arcuate bottom wall 17d and a vertical end wall 17e at the leading end of the extension 17, the cavity 17c increasing in depth progressively toward the vertical wall 17e, as better shown in Figures 1 and 7. The wing extension 17 is provided at the lower leading end portion with an upwardly canted cam surface 17f for purposes hereafter to be described.

The female slider 12 has a two-piece wing extension 18 consisting of an upper wing extension 18a and a lower wing extension 18b extending integrally from the upper wing 13 and the lower wing 14 respectively and forwardly of the neck 15. The upper and lower extensions 18a and 18b are in spaced parallel relation to each other, defining therebetween a guide opening 18c for receiving the wing extension 17 of the male slider 11. The upper wing extension 18a has an aperture 18d communicating with the guide opening 18c.

The neck 15 of the female slider 12 has a downwardly canted front end surface 15a disposed in the opening 18c for face-to-face engagement with the canted cam surface 17b of the male wing extension 17.

Designated at 19 is a casing encompassing and attached to the upper wing 13 of the female slider 12.

A lock tumbler or latch 20 is pivotally mounted through the aperture 18d in the casing 19 to enter into and retract from the guide opening 18c in the

casing 19 of the female slider 12. More specifically, the tumbler 20 has an integral transverse pin 21 received in vertically elongated guide slots 22 formed in opposite side walls of the casing 19, as better shown in Figure 3, so that the tumbler 20 can rotate and move vertically linearly as well along the guide slots 22. The lock tumbler 20 is provided at one end with an integral lock prong 23 shaped in conformity with and hence engageable with the lock cavity 17c of the male slider 11 with tight fit in a manner hereafter to be described. At the other end of the tumbler 20 is an integral abutment 24.

The lock tumbler 20 is normally urged downwardly toward the guide opening 18c by means of a first compression spring 25 supported vertically in place within the casing 19 as shown in Figure 1.

A slide bracket 26 has integral vertical ribs 26a and 26b protruding upwardly from opposite ends thereof and is mounted in the casing 19 horizontally movably above the upper wing 13 of the female slider 12. The bracket 26 is normally urged horizontally toward the tumbler 20 by means of a second compression spring 27 having one end connected to the ribs 26a and the other end connected via ball 28 to the periphery of a first dial later described.

A dual dial device 29 comprises a first dial 30 and a second dial 31 disposed in superposed relation to each other and each rotatably mounted in the casing 19 and partly protruding from the rear end thereof remote from the lock tumbler 20. The first or upper dial 30 has a predetermined number of equally spaced peripheral grooves 32 engageable with the ball 28 connected to the second spring 27 so that the dial device 29 can rotate resiliently intermittently. The first dial 30 carries on its upper surface an array of indicia such as numerical figures which are successively exposed to view through a window 33 formed in the top wall of the casing 19 as the dial is rotated, as shown in Figure 2.

The first and second dials 30 and 31 are rotatable relatively to each other by means of for example respective confrontable pins (not shown), and have engaging peripheral notches 30a and 31a, respectively, which are selectively engageable with the vertical rib 26b of the slide bracket 26.

With this construction, the pair of sliders 11 and 12 are brought into coupling engagement with each other by, for instance, inserting the wing extension 17 of the male slider 11 into the guide opening 18c in the female slider 12 as shown in Figure 5, in which instance, the male slider 11 is apt to tilt forwardly as it is pulled by the tab 16, and the cam surface 17f of the extension 17 moves in sliding engagement with the front end of the lower wing 14 of the female slider 12 and thus aids

in smooth entry of the extension 17, while the lock prong 23 is lifted in contact with the leading upper surface portion of the extension 17 against tension of the first spring 25 and upon registry with the lock cavity 17c, the prong 23 is urged by the spring 25 downwardly into the cavity 17c as shown in Figures 6 and 8. When separating the thus coupled pair of sliders 11 and 12, they are pulled away from each other with a tensile strength great enough to overcome a compression strength of the spring 25 to release the lock prong 23 from the lock cavity 17c, in which instance the prong 23 is so released as the tumbler 20 rotates clockwise (as viewed in the drawings) on its pin 21 until the prong 23 is clear of the guide opening 18c, as shown in Figure 7. Immediately upon departure of the male slider 11, the tumbler 20 is returned by the action of the spring 25 to its original position with the lock prong 23 protruding back into the guide opening 18c.

Figure 9 shows the compression spring 25 connected to an adjustable screw 34 whereby the compression strength of the spring 25 can be varied in compliance with a particular need.

The dial device 29 is utilized to permit and prohibit movement of the lock tumbler 20 into and out of the guide opening 18c. In a typical mode of operation, the first dial 30 is rotated in either direction until a selected combination of indicia appears in the window 33 so that the engaging notch 31a of the second dial 31 registers with the rib 26b of the slide bracket 26, and the first dial 30 is then rotated in the opposite direction until another selected combination appears in the window 33 to bring the engaging notch 30a of the first dial 30 into registry with the rib 26b. This position represents "unlock" or "provisional lock" condition of the slider lock assembly 10 depicted in Figures 6 and 7, in which the male slider 11 can be drawn apart from the female slider 12 with a pull just strong enough to overcome the compression strength of the spring 25 in a manner already described.

Rotating the first dial 30 and/or the second dial 31 away from the above "unlock" position will shift their respective notches 30a, 31a out of registry or alignment with the bracket rib 26b and thereby bring the lock assembly 10 into "complete lock" position in which the lock prong 23 is non-rotatable and retained in locked engagement with the lock cavity 17c, prohibiting separation of the male slider 11 from the female slider 12. Since the lock tumbler 20 is vertically movable, the two sliders 11 and 12 can be readily coupled by thrusting the male wing extension 17 into the guide opening 18c and locked together immediately upon fitting engagement of the lock prong 23 with the lock cavity 17a.

Figures 10, 11 and 12, inclusive, shows a modified form of the slider lock assembly 10 ac-

cording to the invention, in which there is provided a key-operated lock device in place of the dial device which has been already described. The key-operated lock assembly 100 is shown, including a portion of the male wing extension 170 which is provided in its upper surface with a relatively shallow, arcuately shaped lock cavity 170a corresponding to the cavity 17a, the remaining structural details of the male slider 11 being identical and hence omitted.

A tumbler 200 is in the form of a lock roller 210 rotatably connected to one end of a first bracket 220, the other end of which is pivotally connected to one end of a second bracket 230. The lock roller 210 takes the place of the lock prong 23 and is likewise normally urged by the spring 25 downwardly toward the guide opening 18c. The other end of the second bracket 230 is connected via a spring 240 to a crank arm 250 (corresponding to the slide bracket 26) having an elongated horizontal engaging portion 250a at one end and a finger portion 250b at the opposite end. The finger portion 250b is offset from the horizontal engaging portion 250a so that its end surface lies substantially flush with or slightly above the upper surface of the second bracket 230.

A key-operated latch 260 having a top-like configuration, as shown in Figure 11, has a large-diameter disc 270 and a small-diameter cam disc 280 formed integrally but eccentrically with the disc 270. The cam disc 280 thus has a first peripheral portion 280a coextensive with the periphery of the large-diameter disc 270 and a second peripheral portion 280b offset from the periphery of the disc 270. The latch 260 is rotatably mounted in the casing 19 and has a key hole 260a in a portion of its upper surface which is exposed through the casing 19 for engagement with a key 290. The large-diameter disc 270 has a pair of diametrically opposed peripheral notches 270a and 270b which are adapted to receive the apex of a triangular leaf spring 300 secured to the inner wall of the casing 19.

Rotating the latch 260 with the key 290 in the hole 260a in one or the other direction for 180° will bring either of the two notches 270a and 270b into locking engagement with the leaf spring 300. When the latch 260 is rotated so as to register the notch 270a with the apex of the leaf spring 300 as shown in Figures 10 and 11, the crank arm 250 is positioned with its finger portion 250b held apart from the upper surface of the second bracket 230 and with its engaging portion 250a in abutting relation to the second peripheral portion 280b of the cam disc 280, in which position the slider lock assembly 10 is unlocked as the first bracket 220, hence the lock roller 210, is free to move away from the lock cavity 170a. By rotating the latch 260 another 180°

until the opposite notch 270b engages the leaf spring 300, the lock assembly 10 is completely locked because the first peripheral portion 280a of the cam disc 280 faces and pushes the crank arm 250 toward the lock roller 210 against the tension of the spring 240 until the finger portion 250b rides on the first bracket 220 past the second bracket 230 and prohibits the upward movement of the lock roller 210, as shown in Figure 12.

As shown in Figure 6, the casing 19 is higher in level than the male slider 11 so that the pull tab 16 on the casing 19 lies in spaced parallel relation to and does not interfere with the pull tab 16 on the male slider 11, making them easy to be handled.

The compression strength of the spring 25 may be adjusted, as illustrated for example in Figure 9, so as to overcome the sliding resistance of the sliders 11 and 12 thereby making it possible to conveniently interconnect the two sliders on the top of a suitcase and move them together while in provisional lock all way down and leave them on the side of the suitcase as illustrated in Figure 13.

## Claims

1. A slider lock assembly (10) which comprises a pair of male slider (11) and female slider (12) each having an upper wing (13) and a lower wing (14) joined at one of their ends by a neck (15) and defining therebetween a guide channel for the passage of a slide fastener (F), said male slider having a wing extension (17) forwardly of said neck (15) and a lock cavity (17c) formed in the upper surface of said wing extension (17), and said female slider (12) having an upper wing extension (18a) and lower wing extension (18b) extending in parallel with each other and defining therebetween a guide opening (18c) for receiving said male wing extension (17), a casing (19) encompassing and attached to said upper wing (13) of said female slider (12), a lock tumbler (20) pivotally mounted in said casing (19) to enter into and retract from said guide opening (18c) and adapted to engage with said cavity (17c), a first spring (25) normally urging said tumbler (20) vertically toward said opening (18c), a slide bracket (26, 250) mounted in said casing (19) horizontally movably, a control means (29, 260) for selectively locking and unlocking said tumbler (20) and a second spring (27) normally urging the latter horizontally toward said tumbler (20).

2. A slider lock assembly (10) according to claim 1 wherein said control means is a dial device (29) rotatably mounted in said casing.

3. A slider lock assembly (10) according to claim 1 wherein said lock cavity (17c) increases in depth progressively toward the leading end of said wing extension (17).

4. A slider lock assembly (10) according to claim 1 wherein said lock tumbler (20) has a lock prong (23) shaped in conformity with said lock cavity (17c).

5. A slider lock assembly (10) according to claim 1 wherein said male wing extension (17) has an upwardly canted cam surface (17f) at its lower leading end.

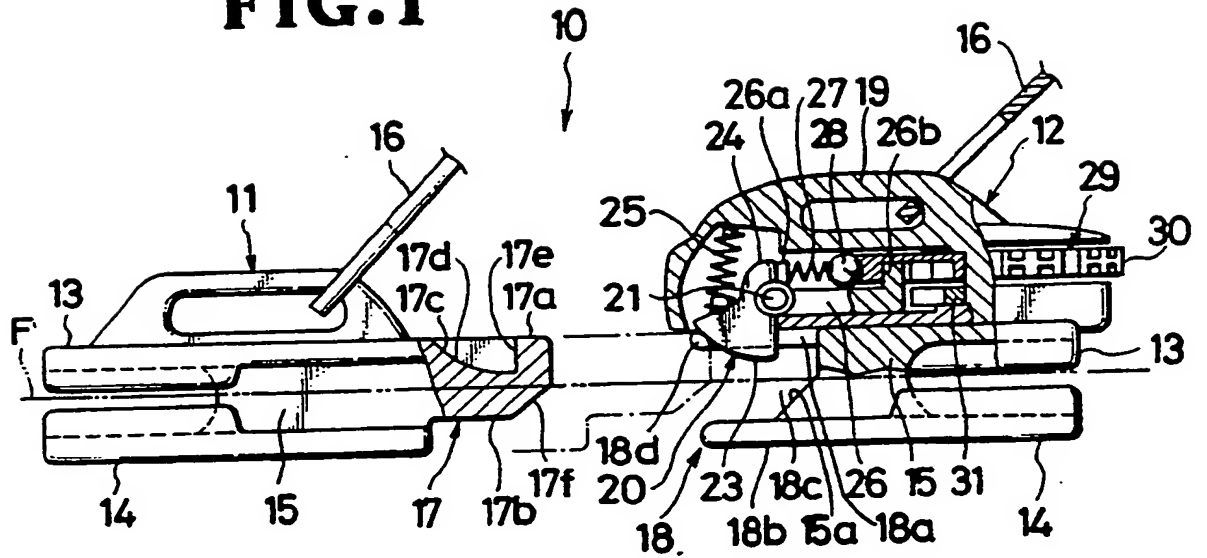
6. A slider lock assembly (10) according to claim 1 wherein said tumbler (20) has an integral transverse pin (21) received in vertically elongated slots (22) formed in opposite side walls of said casing (19) so that said tumbler (20) can both rotate and linearly move in said slots (22).

7. A slider lock assembly (10) according to claim 1 wherein said bracket (26) has an upwardly protruding rib (26b) engageable with a peripheral notch (30a, 31a) formed in said dial (29).

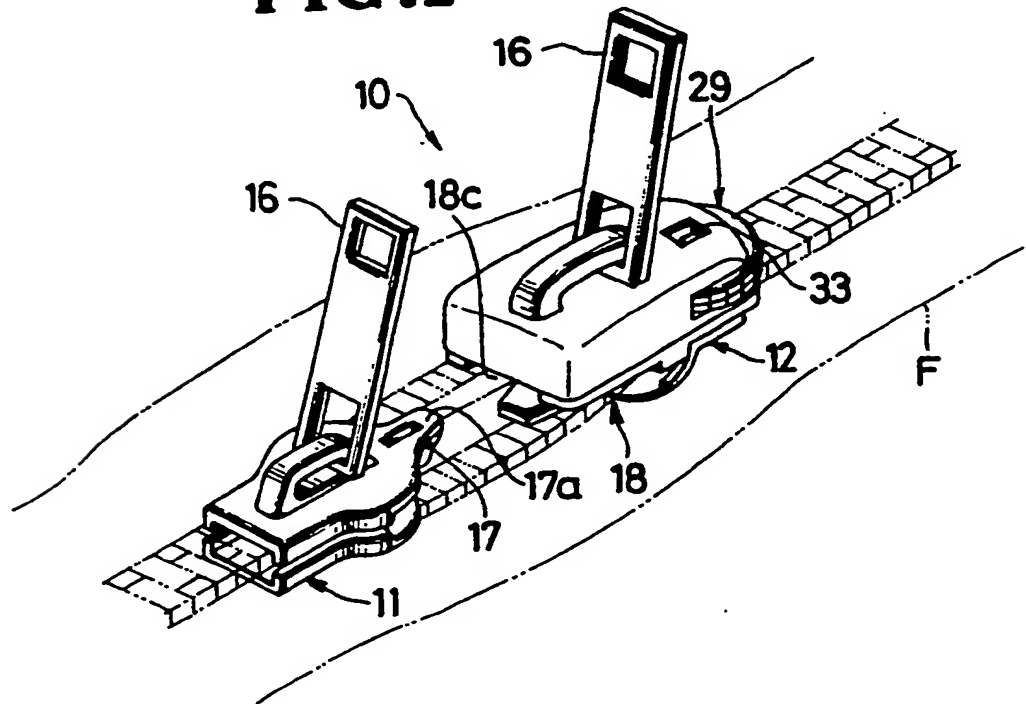
8. A slider lock assembly (10) according to claim 1 further including a roller lock tumbler (200), a crank arm (250) adapted to releasably lock said tumbler (200) against vertical movement and a key-operated latch (260) having an eccentric cam disc (280) engageable selectively at two diametrically opposed positions with said crank arm (250).

9. A slider lock assembly (10) according to claim 1 further including a means (34) adapted to adjust the compression strength of said spring (25).

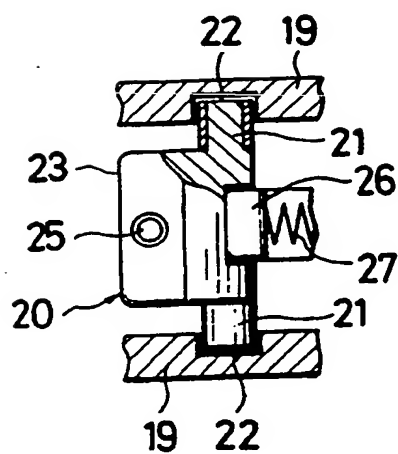
**FIG.1**



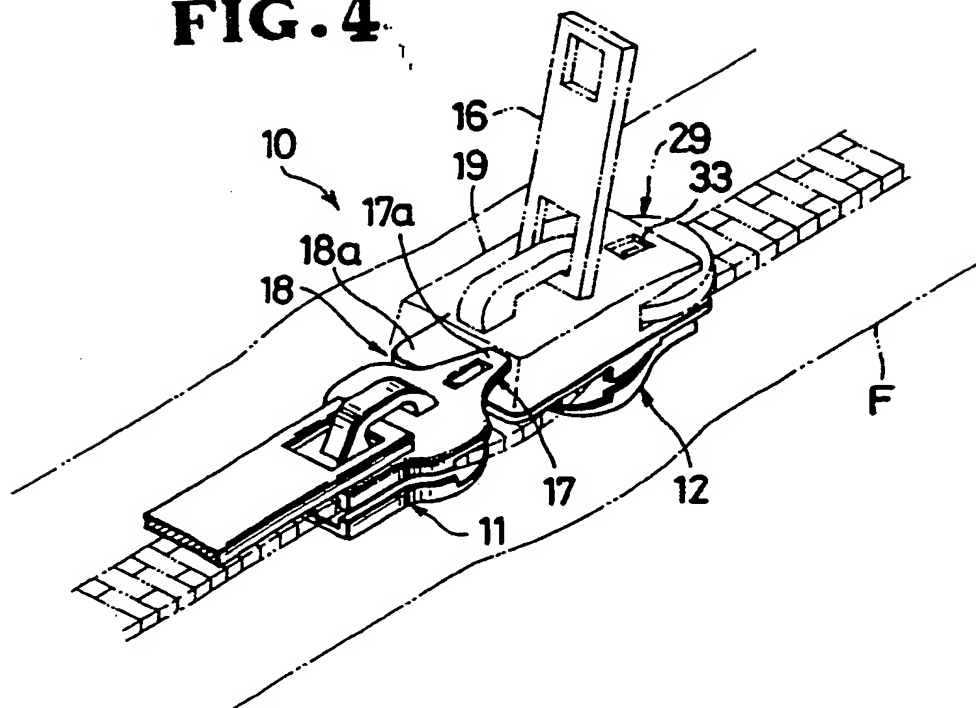
**FIG.2**



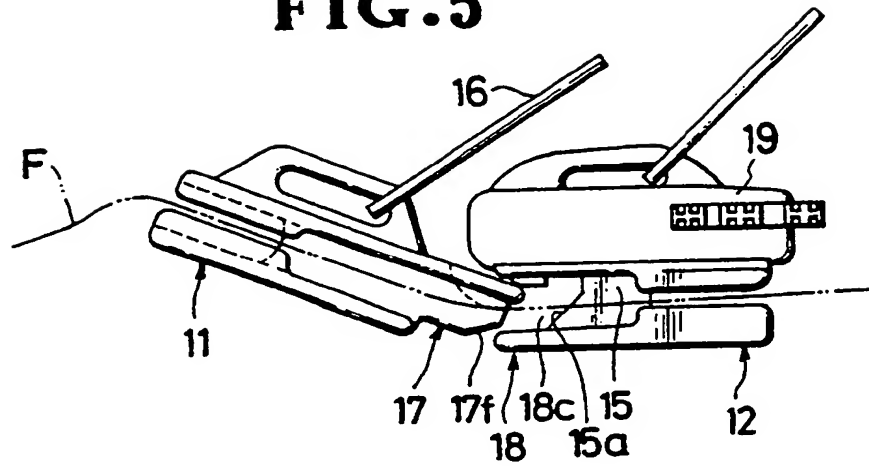
**FIG. 3**



**FIG. 4**



**FIG. 5**



**FIG. 6**

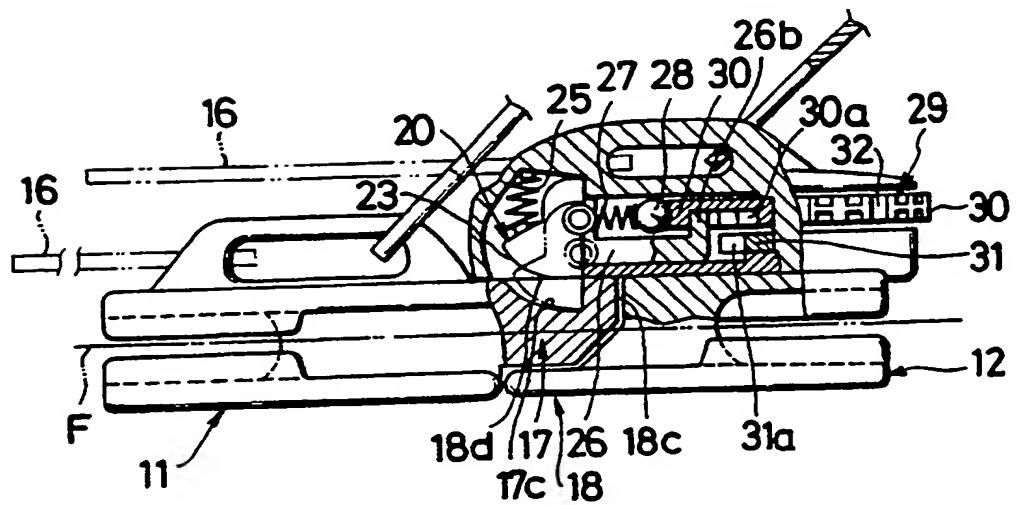




FIG. 7

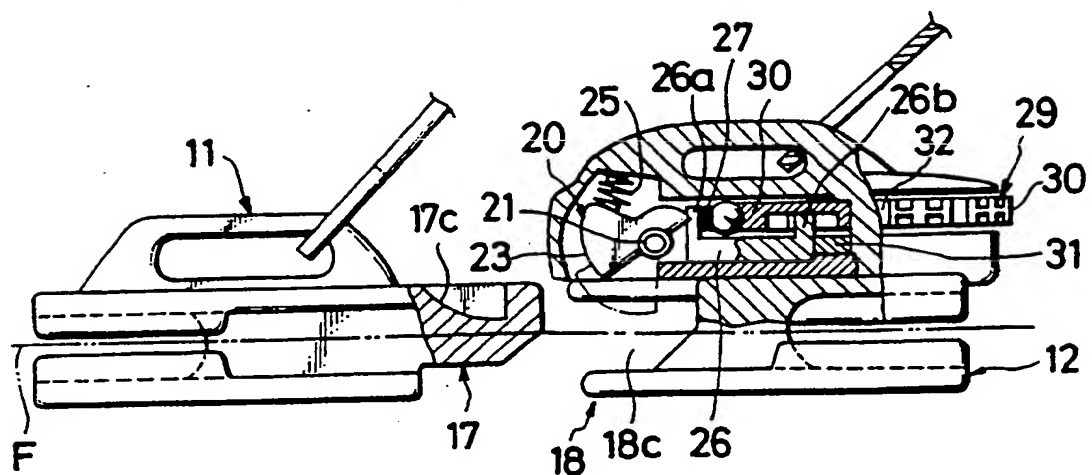
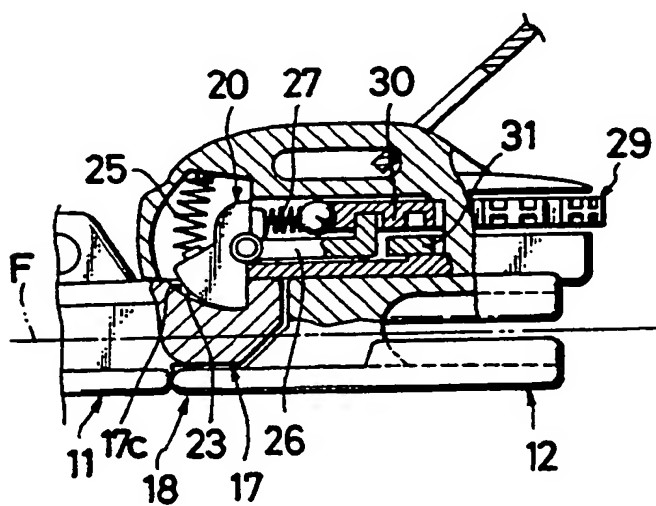
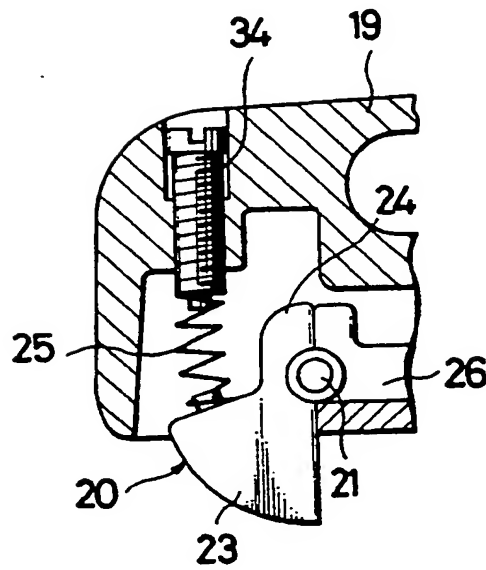


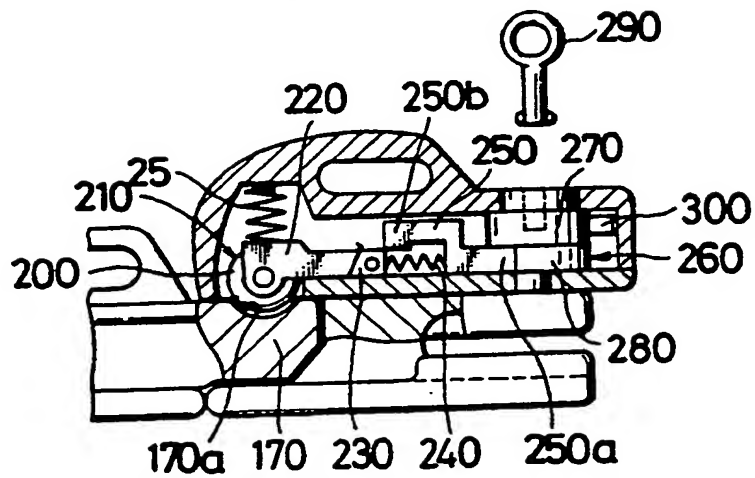
FIG. 8



**FIG. 9**

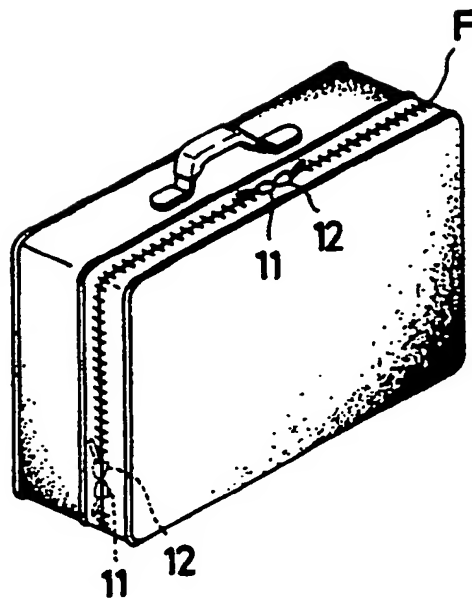


**FIG. 10**





**FIG. 13**





DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)		
A	GB-A-1477290 (YOSHIDA KOGYO K.K.)	1	A44B19/30	
D	* page 1, line 94 - page 3, line 18; figures * & JP-Y-54035764 (.....)			
A	FR-A-2527909 (LAS RICOUARD SA.)			
A	GB-A-2085071 (KIDDE, INC.)			
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims				TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
				A44B
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 19 APRIL 1990	Examiner BOURSEAU A.M.	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		I : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document		
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document				

1  
EPO FORM 150 (1.1) (P0401)

This Page Blank (uspto)

This Page is inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning  
Operations and is not part of the Official Record

## BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☒ BLACK BORDERS
- ☒ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☒ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☒ BLURED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLORED OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☐ REPERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images problems checked, please do not report the problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox**

**This Page Blank (uspto)**